EXCEEDED HIS POWER

Mr. Chandler Attacks the President for Usurping Auth, "ity.

He Points Out Cases Where Mr. Cleveland Appointed Important Commissions Without Warrant.

HOWLS FROM A TENNESSEEAN

Patterson Resurrects Dead Issues and Waves the Bloody Shirt.

Denounces Republicans for Freeing the Negroes and Reconstructing the Southern States.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 .- To-day, in the Senate, closed the eighth week of the extraordinary session and the fifth week of debate on the bill to repeal the purchasing clause of the silver act of 1890, commonly called the Sherman law. There was to-day one speech on each side of the pending question. Senator Camden, of Virginia, in advocacy of repeal, and Senator Peffer, of Kansas, in opposition to repeal and favoring the tree coinage of silver. Senator Chandler, in his criticism, on constitutional grounds, of the action of the President in the appointment of Mr. Blount as his personal representative in the Hawaiian matter, was closely followed by Republicans and Democrats slike, and but for the determined effort to press the repeal bill to a vote, the incident would doubtless have led to a lengthy and interesting debate.

When the Senate met this morning Mr. Perkins gave notice of an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the repeal bill carrying out the suggestions made in

The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Chandler, calling for information as to the commission now investigating the New York custom house, was laid before the benate and Mr. Chandler spoke in favor of its adoption. He said the object of the resolution was to ascertain the facts from the Treasury Department, and, after ascertaining them, to invoke, if necessary, the action of Congress to prevent the appointment of officers or nominal officers of the United States, without warrant of constitution or of law, and contrary to the spirit of both. Mr. Chandler sent up to the desk and had read the letter of Appraiser Cooper tendering his resignation because of the treatment he had received at the hands of

Mr. Sherman inquired whether there was any authority in law for the appointment

FAIRCHILD'S WORK. Mr. Chandler said there was not. Before going into that question he wanted to show the character of the work the commission had been doing. He then read from New York papers reports of the proceedings of the commission. He read from a New York newspaper a statement that after Grover Cleveland was elected President, one of the first decisions which he and his advisers reached was that places must be found for some of the "anti-snapper" Democrats in New York State without violating the civil service. He called this statement to the attention of the Senator from New York. in order that that Senator might tell the Senate, if he pleased, whether a vancancy that had been made by the commission had been filled by "anti-snapper" Democrats only, or by Democrats who belonged to that wing of the party to which the Senator belonged. Another article which he had read said that ex-Secretary Fairchild was on the "fraud role" along with spies and detectives. Mr. Chaudler argued that there was no authority in law for the appointment of the commissioners, as a reference to the Constitution showed. and that great document could not be recurred to too often when there was a President in the White House who, in the making of appointments, was willing to violate

Mr. Chandler said ex-Secretary Fairchild, who had tried to demolish the senior Senator from New York [Mr. Hill] was anxious for recognition by the administration, and it was not convenient to give him recognition. Ex-Collector Magone and Mr. Poindexter Dunn, of New York, were also desirous of recognition. Whether Mr. Wallace McFarley had rendered any aid to the "anti-snappers" that demanded that he should be rewarded, Mr. Chandler did not know. These gentlemen, however, finally found recognition at the hands of this administration by being appointed an investigation committee, in pursuance of an appropriation in the sundry civil appropriation bill of March, 1889, for the "detection of fraud upon the customs revenue." "That is all the pretense of authority there is." said Mr. Chandler, "for this attempt to reward these distinguished gentlemen for their political services to the Democratic party. and for their brief and heroic attempts to

the language of the Constitution.

build up the 'anti-snapper' faction in the State of New York in destruction of the Senators from that State, who I am pleased to see upon this floor.

OVERSTEPPED HIS AUTHORITY. Referring to the repeal bill, Mr. Chandler

said he was now engaged in supporting the party in his efforts to secure repeal of the silver law. This would not deter him, however, from criticising the President, who, he thought, was given too much to disregarding the provisions of expressed law. and to make a law unto himself in cases where he had reached a determination to attempt to carry out his personal wishes. whether he found law for it or not. Mr. Chandler then, in support of his argument, said the appointment of Mr. Cleveland, in his former term, without the advice and counsel of the Senate, of William L. Putnam and James B. Angel as commissioners to negotiate a fisheries treaty with Great Britain, was in violation, he said, of the

Mr. Chandler referred to "the message to the Senate, communicated by Governor Northen, of Georgia," and said he was pleased with the justice of a criticism he had seen in a recent London paper, that there was a singular resemblance between the letters of President Cleveland and those of the Emperor of Germany. Going back to the Hawanan episode, Mr. Chandler read from the letter of the Pre-ident to the provisional government of Hawan the sentence. "May God have your excellency in His wise keeping." What a beneficent air of royalty there is about the extension of the good wishes of his Majesty, the President of the United States," said Mr. Chandler, "through his personal commissioner, Mr. Blount, who bas paramount authority, to the provisional government of the Hawaiian Islands," Mr. Chandler said the appointment of Mr. Blonnt was a more gross violation of the Constitution than had occurred in the appointment of otherals in a hundred years. It was time the President and heads of departments should be brought to a rigid observance of the Constitution. The resolution was then agreed to.

The resolution heretofore offered by Mr. Dolph, calling for information as to the payment of pensions to persons residing abroad was taken up. Mr. Dolph said there was either great ignorance in the action of the Pension Bureau, or a premeditated, deliberate design to thwart the will of Congress, and he cited the case of the widow of Commodore Watson, whose pension, granted by special act of Congress, was suspended six months ago, and she was called upon to prove by living persons an event which | ner, in a half sarcastic manner, to the occurred eighty-five years ago. The reso-

lution was placed on the calendar. Mr. Teller offered a resolution, which went over, calling for information as to the amount of silver bullion purchased by the Treasury Department in the month of September, 189

The repeal bill was laid before the Senate at 1 o'clock as the unfinished business, and Mr. Camden addressed the Senste in advocacy of the measure. At the close of Mr. Camden's speech Mr. Peffer resumed his argument against the repeal of the bill, begun on Thursday. Mr. Peffer concluded

his speech at 4:30 P. M., and, after a brief executive session, the Senate adjourned.

MUST HAVE DEEN HIT. Mr. Patterson Howls Hecause the Negroes

Were Freed. WASHINGTON, Sept. 30,-The session of the llouse to-day lasted only three hours. The feature of the debate was the speech of Mr. Patterson, of Tennessee, With a frankness and boldness that attracted the attention of Democrats and Republicans alike, he reviewed the history of the reconstruction period and the struggle of the white men in the South to regain control of the States after the war. He admitted that violence, and even fraud, might have been used, but asserted that the Anglo-Saxon race was in the nature of things certain to dominate eventually in a race contest. He proceeded with his fierce denunctation of the policy of the Republican party, under a bot running fire from all the Republican leaders. Dewitt Warner also enlivened the debate by an assault on Judge Woods, of Indiana. in connection with his decision in the Dudley case.

This morning Mr. Sayer, chairman of the committee on appropriations, presented for immediate consideration a bill to extend the time for the completion of the work of the eleventh census till June 30, 1894. The bill was passed without objection.

Debate on the bill to repeal the national election law was then resumed, Mr. Patterson, of Tennessee, taking the floor in support of the measure. It was a simple impossibility to start up fraticidal strife now, he said, by reciting the horrors of the late civil war, as it had been in recounting the history of the wars of the roses. In discussing the purpose of these laws he maintained that President Lincoln went to his grave never dreaming of universal ne-gro suffrage, that not a soldier who followed the flag of the Union and fought its battles dreamed of it during the war or immediately after. "The greatest calamity," said he, "that ever happened to a free people was the assassination of Lincoln. Had he lived, and been permitted to carry out his policy, there would have been peace and for the ambitious Republican leaders to on the theory that the sovereignty of States was gone; that the Southern States were conquered. The camp followers, the carpetbaggers, rushed in. The Southern leaders were deprived of any voice in the government. Over \$200,000,000 was heaped on to the debt of the Southern States in a few years, ruin, devastation, lawlessness, fraud and corruption reigned supreme.

General Henderson, of lows, interrupted to read a letter from an unnamed indi vidual in Tennessee that declared in five counties of that State wholesale fraud and intimidation were practiced.

"SOUTHERN STATES MEXICANIZED." Mr. Patterson replied by recounting the bistory of an attempt in 1888 to punish election frauds. He called attention to the condition of affairs in the South before the war, when the man who would corrupt or spend money in elections was a dis-honored man. If it has been otherwise in the South since the war, the origin must be looked for in these election measures, The States were Mexicanized, the white people of the South had to submit or resort to fraud to get back control. The alternative forced on those people was the most awful in the history of the Anglo-Saxon race. "In the South, by these measures," said he, addressing the Republicans, "you drew the color line, you forced all white men, protectionists or free traders, into the defense of that other overshadowing doctrine that the white man shall rule. The time will never come," he shouted, "when the regroes can be organized by any political party to again control and contaminate these States." [Democratic applause. One after another of the Republican leaders-Cannon, Burrows and Hendersoucrossed swords with the Tennessean, but with skill and craft he passed their tarusts. As he proceeded to discuss the efficiency of the Australian ballot as a means of purifying the ballot, General Henderson shouted:

casian shall and will rule?" "Civilization," replied Mr. Patterson, "is not the work of a day or a year. It required ages to make an Englishman an Irishman, a German and an American. You can't civilize the negro a generation so as to fit him for self-government."

"Would you be willing to reduce repre-

"What good will the Australian ballot law

do if you stand here insisting that the Cau-

sentation by limiting suffrage?" asked Mr. Dalzeli. "I would be willing," replied Mr. Patterson emphatically, "to place a standard of intelligence upon every voter, and let those States having the highest degree of intelligence have the largest representation. The right of suffrage is not an inalienable right. for wives and daughters do not have suffrage, yet they are equally protected in life. liberty and property. If the Republican party had pursued the policy blazed by Lincoln in his letter to Governor Kent for limited suffrage for the negro, it would have been vastly better for the negro, and for every section of the country. Government is only an agency," he continued, in conclusion, "why set one agency to watch another! I believe it is illogical and con-

Prolonged Democratic applause Mr. McCaul followed in opposition. He contended that there was no popular demand for the repeal of the elections laws. and that they were not an issue at the last election.

rary to the gentus of our institutions

Mr. McNagny, of Indiana, followed in support of the measure. He claimed that the whole question of federal supervision of elections was burtful and oppressive. JUDGE WOODS ASSAILED.

Mr. Warner supported the measure. do not care to defend the State of New York," said be, "against the slanders that are hurled at her from every corner of this chamber by Republicans. We welcome them. Every shot fired shows that New York is the citadel of Democracy. The facts are that New York city was first to adopt a model system of registration, election and count, a system so perfect that on the night of election from one end of the country to the other, the result in New | York is known and accepted. We in New York city compelled the county districts to accept the same scrutiny of elections which we voluntarily put on ourselves years ago. John Davenport," he added, "made thousands of votes for the Democratic party in New York by the disgust he had created in the minds of all good men, Republicans and Democrate alike." He called attention to the testimony of ex-Senator Dorsey to show that a golden stream had flowed into New York in 1884 to debauch the ballot, and in a sneering way referred to the "lecture on purity" delivered by Mr. Johnson. of Indiana, a few days ago. The name of that State, he declared, had become a byword wherever the purity of elections had

been discussed. Mr. Kay interrupted to inquire whether he, Mr. Warner, did not think that the people of the country had an interest in knowing whether he had been honestly

elected. "It is to their interest," he replied, "but it is not their business. The great trouble with the Republican party has always been that it has assumed that where interest in the matter existed, it had authority. Applause. He went on to refer contemptuously to Judge Woods, who had, Mr. Warner said, "reversed himself in order to keep Dudley out of jail and prevent the official investigation of the 'blocks-of-five' letter."

"I deny," shouted Mr. Johnson, springing to his feet, "that Judge Woods's decision was not in accordance with the law in that case.

"It was neither law, morals nor decency. retorted Mr. Warner. "It was an illegial decision, to which Judge Woods was driven by political necessity.' Mr. Johnson sought to read an opinion of Justice Harlan bearing on the case, but the

New York Congressman waved him aside

and appealed to the Speaker to secure or-

der. "I commend the opinion of Justice Harlan," shouted the Indiana Congressman, above the din. "Am I not protected," inquired Mr. War-Speaker, "against the assaults of the gentleman from Indiana?"

"No," interjected Mr. Johnson, "not when you make a mistake in the presence of men who know better.' Mr. Richards, of Ohio, then took the floor and made a carefully prepared and forceful argument against the constitution-

ality of the election laws. At the conclusion of the speech Mr. Dockery, presented a partial report of the commission to investigate the expenditures in the departments. Then the House adjourned.

ERIN'S FLAG FLOATED

It Was Pulled Down at the World's Fair, but Run Up Again.

Row Over Displaying the Irish Emblem on One of the Flag Staffs of the Electricity Building.

IRELAND'S DAY CELEBRATED

Parade in Which Dublin's Lord Mayor Was the Attraction.

Speeches by Hon. J. F. Finerty and Others-Letter from Gladstone on the Home-Rule Question.

CHICAGO, Sept. 80 .- While the rain was pouring down this morning James Hunt, one of F. D. Millett's men, hauled down the Irish flag from one of the flagstaffs on the Electricity Building, at the world's fair, where the colors of all nations are grouped. This was the sequel to a difference of opinion on the part of Mr. Millett and Chief Barrett, of the department of electricity, regarding the propriety of hoisting the green flag of Ireland on Erin's day at the fair. Chief Barrett, inspired with a spirit of patriotism, ordered the flag strung up prosperity in the South twenty-five years ago. The excitement and hate engendered by Lincoln's assassination made it possible. He was standing in his office when the place their heel on the neck of the South. green flag was run up, and he The reconstruction legislation was passed ordered James Hunt, one of his subordinates to pull it down. Mr. Hunt was quick to obey orders, and the flag of Ireland was immediately hauled down. When Mr. Hunt left Chief Barrett's men again ran up the colors. Then Chief Millett and three of his men ran to the Electricity Building, and Hunt cut the halyards and the flag fell limp and wet at the feet of the crowd which had gathered about the building, regardless of the rain. A company of guards, fearing trouble, were dispatched to the scene. Chief Barrett withdrew his men until President Higinbotham should arrive and issue specific orders regarding the affair.

Mr. Millett explained that no flags were run up at the exposition whose nation was not recognized as a nation. He said that it would be fully as appropriate to flaunt an aparchistic flag as that of Ireland. "The Irish flag has been used for decorative purposes," said Mr. Millett, "but it has never been hoisted on any of the flagstails. This department will not put up a flag unless it is ordered to do so by the exposition offi-

Chief Barrett was a very indignant man. "I ordered my men to run up the flag," said he, "in honor of Irish day. We have so many Irish-American citizens here I thought it was nothing more than right and courteous that this recognition of Ire-

Chief Barrett at once carried the matter before the council of administration. A meeting was immediately called. Directors Schwab, General St. Clair and Acting Director-general Burnham constituted a quorum. The council learned that Sir Henry Truman Wood, British commissioner, did not object to the Irish flag. Chief Miliett was at once instructed to suspend bostilities, and cease interference with the raising of the green flag. The question of flying the Irish flag

on Ireland's day was considered recently by the conneil of administration. The director-general asked the council to be allowed to run up the Hag today, pursuant to a request of the local committee baving the festivities in charge. The conneil left it to the discretion of the director-general, who discussed the matter Mr. Millett, and they de eided adversely to the request. It was then decided, Mr. Millett saye, that it would be inadvisable to violate a standing rule to the effect that the colors of no nation should be run up unless that nation was recognized as a nation by the exposition. Hungary and Poland and other countries had asked that their provinces be honored by running up their national emblems, and this favor has been emphatically denied, as it was thought it would be discourteous, if not an actual affront to the

lrish flag as a discourtesy to them. IRELAND'S DAY.

countries by whom they are ruled. Mr. Mil-

lett meists that the officials of Great Brit-

ain would regard the recognition of the

Parade, Speeches, and a Letter from Britain's Grand Old Man.

CHICAGO, Sept. 30.-The weather started in horribly this morning, and along about midday there was no prospect of a clearance. A more disagreeable day for a world's fair celebration could not be imagined. The sky was heavy, there was a drizzling rain, the air was cold, and the ground was sticky and flooded. It must have had a discouraging effect on the great crowds that were expected here for Irish day, but the White City was by no means deserted, and the gayeties went on.

The parade was a big one and a fine one. The principal feature of it was the number of broad-shouldered, brawny and athieticlooking men who participated. These were not only in the ranks of the Galic Athletic Association, which were assigned a prominent position in the line, but also in the ranks of the well-drilled Irish military organizations that gave the necessary military dignity to the leading columns of the procession. The Irish Seventh of Chicago. a crack regiment in appearance and discipline, led the first division, and behind them came distinctive Irish military organizations from different parts of the country. There were societies in In carriages at the rear the Irish notables, including Lord Mayor Shanks, of Dublin, The Lord Mayor was the cynosure of all eves. Everybody, whether Irish or not. appeared from his talk to be anxious to see what a real live Lord Mayor looked like. They saw in Mr. Shanks an unpretentions gentleman habited in a Prince Albert coat of ordinary length, a silk hat, and a dark four-in-hand necktie. He were a green rosette in his buttonhole. The Lord Mayor is tall, of medium build, wears a mustache and sideburns, and has a pleasing expression of countenance. In response to the cheers offered him as a greeting by the multitudes, he bowed smilingly and repeatenly, and doffed his hat with a grace-

ful gesture. The procession formed on the Midway Plaisance and marched through the principal avenues of the grounds. There was a flow of oratory in Festival Hall later Seldom has that great structure been more crowded. The seats were filled long before the meeting was called to order and the enthusiasm of the audience displayed before the opening showed that it was ripe for the enlogistic words that were spoken by such smooth-tonged men as John F. Finerty, Archbishop Feehan, Edward Blake and Dublin's own Lord Mayor, who is in touch with the Irish cause. Arthur O'Connor, M. P., Hon. John E. Fitzgerald and Father Ringe, of Dublin. representing Cardinal Logue, and Engene Davis also made addresses. The applause that followed each of the speakers' eloquent and well-rounded sentences rocked

the building. Edward Blake, M. P., of Toronto, Canada, read the following letter from Premier Gladstone, dated Sept, 2:

Dear Mr. Blake-I learn with pleasure that there is to be an Irish day during the world's fair at Chicago; nor am I less satisfied to know that you have ar dertaken to attend the gathering on behalf of the Irish people, and other representatives. There could not be a more interesting, nor, except in the day of the final victory, a more encouracing struggle throughout the country. A flouse of Commons was elected last year, which has passed a bill for conferring upon Ireland the management, through an elected parliament, of her own domestic affairs, and when at the close of next week the bill will be rejected by a large majority of the House of Lords, we shall know, the people of Ireland will

know, the world at large will know, and even the House of Lords will know, that this rejection will mean no more harm than a dilatory vote. You are about to address Americans, who in all ranks and in all parts of their magnificent country have shown almost universal sympathy with Ireland, and more especially Irish-Americans, through whose inexhaustible affection for ireland has been effected the most remarkable oceanic navigation ever known in the history of the world, and you are in a condition to point out to them these two things: First-The distance which has actually been traveled over between the physical misery and political dep ession which marked the early years of the century and the victory recorded last night is immeasurable.

Second-The distance between that recorded victory and the final investment of Ireland with full self-governing control over her domestic affairs is not only measurable, but short. It was unanswerably observed during our debate that the recent success has been brought about by change of opinion where opinion has heen most hostile, namely, change of opinion in England. Scotch, Irish and Welsh votes were with us in 1886, but we stood in a minority of near 120. It has been the signal and favorable change in England that has changed this minority into a majority of forty for home rule. Yet England still exhibits her reduced majority to intercept one of the greatest benefits ever conferred, not only upon Ireland, but upon her. In this attitude she is alone among all the people of the English-speaking race; she has not yet quitted, but she is quitting t. Yet the last struggle still remains, and, like the former struggles, it will be great, and it will demand the friendly efforts of those, wherever placed, who, under God, have lifted this great cause out of the abyss and set it on an eminence, from which there remains but a single step to the promised land.

I cherish the most sanguine hope that the conduct of the Irish nation, when their great object has been attained, will fulfill every reasonable hope cherished by those who have nided and vill convert its present enemies into friends. very faithfully yours. W. E. GLADSTONE. The total paid admissions to the fair to-

day were 107.851. INDICTED FOR FORGERY.

Frank P. Scearce Held by the Grand Jury at Lexington, Ky.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 30.-The grand ury this morning brought in four indictments against Frank P. Scearce for forgery. Two are for forging the name of his father, James M. Scearce, to notes of \$1,300 each and the other on a check for \$600. The grand jury has been working on the Scarce torgeries all week.

WESTERN ROADS SCARED.

They Still Fear the Wisconsin Central Will Demoralize Rates.

CHICAGO, Sept. 80. - The Wisconsin Central has endeavored to allay the fears of the Northwestern lines by declaring that it has no intention of making trouble for anybody, no matter whether it is in or out of the Western Passenger and Western Freight associations. It also declares that it intends to act in the most conservative manner in all respects. This is all very well, as far as it goes, but the other lines are by no means made easy. They declare that the road has not been making any amount of money, and that it must get more business than it has been getting penses and interest on bonds. To get this business, the other roads declare, it will be necessary for the Wisconsin Central to cut rates, thus compelling them to do the same. They take this view of the situation without in any way doubting the assertions of the Wisconsin Central officials that they intended to act a conservative part. They simply believe that the situation will be too strong for them, and they will be forced to become demoralizers whether they wish it or not.

Passenger Travel to the Fair. CHICAGO, Sept. 30.—The passenger earnings of all lines continue on a most satisfactory basis. Every road is running within 10 to 15 per cent. of its full capacity. The Pennsylvania brought into Chicago for the twenty-four hours ending at noon to-day, 6,788 passengers, and the Michigan Central, for the same period, about seven

thousand. Some Cold Sociological Facts.

Boston Transcript. Two men are busy at or pear a suburban railroad station, separated in their labor only by the width of the tracks and yard. One is an Italian who can speak but little English and is employed in shoveling coal into the carts of a local dealer. He works nine hours a day, after which time he is his own master.

The other man is an American. He is an intelligent man, an experienced telegraph operator, and is station agent. Sixty or seventy passenger trains stop at the station daily, and nearly a hundred more pass it without stopping. He is responsible for reporting by telegraph the time of passage of every train, and for all train orders delivered at his station. In the course of a year he handles very nearly \$40,000 in cash. and is charged for the tickets in his rack. and gives bonds for the faithful perform-

ance of his duty. He keeps a cash account, looks after freight bills and way bills, makes a daily record of freight cars left at his station. which is a junction point, giving them number and the lines that own them, their destination, hour of arrival and departure, in his care. He is expected to see that the station is kept neat and clean, and inspects the switches.

Moreover, he is responsible for the fidelity and activity of one signal man and a gate-tender. He works part of Sunday, and on week days may be called to his station as late as 11:40 P. M. He and the Italian coal-shoveler are each paid \$2 a day. And yet we wonder at the number of railroad accidents due to the mistakes of station agents and telegraph operators.

Dunraven's Yacht.

Pittsburg Chronicle. Telegraph. People have discovered as many ways of pronouncing the name of Lord Dunraven's crack boat as they have of pronouncing "Midway Plaisance," The pame Valkyrie is of Scandinavian origin, and Norsemen pronounce it "Val-kirry-ye." The composer Wagner gave the same name to one of his operas, and Wagnerians always pronounce the word "Vol-keer-ee," with the accent on the second syllable. But in a case like this we ought to let the man who bestowed the name decide upon its pronunciation. "I call her the Val-ky-ry." said Lord Dunraven, "with the accent on the ky, and so do all my friends. I do not know whether that is the proper pronunciation or not; I shall stick to it any way." This settles it. "Val-ky-rie" it is.

The Disadvantage of Beards.

I never walk past a barber's shop that don't thank my stars that we don't have to get shaved. It seems to me something like a misfortune, this blue-black growth that comes upon a man's face every day. I look with amusement at the lords of creation, stretched out and toweled and bandaged, and with a deathly-looking paller on their faces that makes them look like deceased Pierreots, while over them stands a man, razor in hand, who could sever their windpipes in the twinkling of an eye if he chose, or had a fit or was "shaky" from drink. I wouldn't care to take any such chances myself.

Sizing Cameron Up.

Senator Cameron has always been silent when any real interests of Pennsylvania were under consideration, but he has at State a positive wrong.

The Amiek Consumption Cure, CLEVELAND, Sept. 30 .- The physicians appointed by the press of this city to report on the public demonstration of the Amick treatment, which has been in progress for the past two months, state that of the ten consumptives one died, three are apparently cured, being now free from all symptoms of the disease; four show marked improvement, and two a slight gain. The greatest increase in weight was three pounds in four days. The demonthe treatment had ready accomplished more than the Cincinnati discoverer claimed it would. Thirty or more local physicians are testing the treatment with outlits of medicine such as Dr. Amick is distributing to dectors every waere, but this is more to show their patients what the treatment will do for each of them. The majority of the profession interviewed evidently believe in Amick, but many of them accuse him of violating the code.

REVISING THE TARIFF

Nothing for the House Committee on Ways and Means to Do.

Secretary Carlisle and David A. Wells Intrusted with the Work of Preparing a Measure.

USELESS TARIFF HEARINGS

No Record Was Kept of the Arguments of Manufacturers.

Private Pension Bills in the Interest of Hoosiers That Will Be Quietly Killed in the House.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 .- A short time after the House committee on ways and means began its hearings from industries interested in the proposed revision of the tariff, it was published in these dispatches that the hearings were simply matters of form, intended to satisfy that element which demanded mature consideration and facts before action was taken, and that as a matter of fact the Democrate had not only mapped out the bill they intended to report and pass when they adopted their national platform in Chicago last year, but that the bill was already framed. The statement was denied as vehemently as facts are usually denied by Democrats in public life. Your correspondent is now in position to state, in the most positive language, that the leading features of the tariff bill were already in form, or the figures prepared, which amounts to the same thing, before a single tariff hearing was had. David A. Wells and Secretary Cartisle prepared the figures. and they had been seen by Chairman Wil-

son before a single tariff hearing was had. It can also be stated, from information procured at the Treasury Department and from Democratic members of the ways and means committee, that the tariff "hearings" were the merest matter of form, and that nothing obtained from them will have the slightest influence upon the character of the tariff bull which will be reported by the majority members of the committee. who followed the peculiar course of not publishing any of the statements and taking no notes of them. None of the statein order to allow it to pay operating ex- | ments have been examined by the majority members of the committee, and few of them attracted the slightest interest. The explanation of this is that the tariff bill was siready drafted by Wells and Carlisle, and it made no difference what interests were to be affected.

There have up to this time been no meet-

ings of the majority membership of the

ways and means committee, and some wonder thereat is expressed. There need be no doubt as to that fact. The bill is being trimmed into shape by Mr. Wells and Secretary Carlisle. Members of the majority of the committee do not know the progress being made in the bill, because they do not know where the measure is at this time. The first they will see it is when it is handed Chairman Wilson from the Treasury Department. It will be seen by President Cleveland before it is seen by Chairman Wilson. Mr. Bryan and other Democratic members of the ways and means committee are out of Washington, looking after their own political fortunes. They are taking no care about the tariff bill, because they know they are not in the work of preparing it. They are perfectly content with the work of the "experts," Wells and Carlisle, Some wonder was expressed when the composition of the majority of the ways and means committee was made known. There were never as many inferior tariff members upon the committee. The selection of such Democrats as Whiting of Michigan, Bryan of Nebraska and Tarsney of Missouri, created surprise and humiliated Democrats who really know something about the subject. The Speaker only chose one strong man on the committe, unless possibly Breckinridge of Arkansas is excepted. He selected Wilson, of West Virginis, as chairman. That was sufficient to give the measure character and management when it should come before the House. The selection of so many weak men is now explained. The Speaker knew that the committee would not prepare the bill. He knew it was to be prepared ou the outside, and in fact that all of the fighands of the Secretary of the Treasury.

PRIVATE PENSION BILLS.

Two Reported Favorably to the Senate-Hoke Smith Merely Cleveland's Tool,

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30. - The Senate committee on pensions has at last begun to report upon a few of the private bills which have been referred to it. Two have just been reported favorably for Hoosiers. One is to increase the pension of Wells Johnson. of Ripley county, who served as a private in Company B. Sixty-eighth Indiana Infantry, from \$24 to \$20 a month, for varicose veins in the right leg, etc. The other is to pension, at the rate of \$12 a month, Rebecca H. Chambers (nee Harman) of Butlerville, Jennings county, for the loss of several brothers in the service of the Union. She had five brothers in Jennings county to enter the service at one time, leaving her on the farm without help or support. She had to chop her firewood, and while doing so received injuries that caused the amputation of her leg just below the thigh. Her case is a most pitable one. She is now aged and without any means of support. Although she has been married, she is now a widow. The Senate committee says she should be pensioned at 812 under the dependent act.

it is just this character of cases that the House has openly declared against allowing. The House has said that it would pass no pension legislation, and the Senate will act upon as few cases as possible. Meanwhile Hoke Smith is rolling in the luxury of "pruning the pension list" of the paupers who were disabled in the service of their country while Hoke was howling for secession. Secretary Smith, however, is merely the willing tool of Grover Cleveland, the substitute hirer. The President evidently knew his man when he chose the Georgian to carry out his pension policy.

OUTBREAK OF INDIANS.

Soldiers Sent to the Yuma Reservation to Tame a Rebellious Chief.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.-A serious Indian outbreak is threatened on the Yuma reservation in California. Magnel, a deposed chief, with a part of his tribe. last found his voice sufficiently to do the is reported to have attacked the reservation schoolhouse. It is not known as yet how serious the attack was, nor is it known if anyone was killed. This information was received at the Interior Department, to-day, from Indian Agent Estudillo, of the Yuma reservation. Secretary Hoke Smith, on receiving the dispatch, forwarded it to the War Department with a request that troops be at once sent to the scene of the outbreak. Agent Estudillo, in his dispatch, also informed the Secretary of the Interior that Chief Magnel had been accused of preventing the stration has not yet ended, although Indian children of the tribe of which he Dr. G. B. Sturgeon admitted to-night was formerly chief, from attending school. The War Department has directed General Ruger, at San Francisco, to send a detachment of soldiers to the Yuma agency for the purpose of quelling the outbreak. He is instructed to ascertain how many soldiers will be needed and forward them at

The Yumas number one thousand. Their reservation is in the southwest corner of California, on both sides of the Colorado river, 150 miles from Phonix, A. T. The schoolbouse that was attacked in the old

Fort Yuma. The Yumas are considered by the Indian Eurean officials as degraded and lazy. They have always been noted for their friendly relations with the whites. The nearest army post to the reservation is Fort Grant, in eastern Arizona. It would take about forty-eight hours for the soldiers to reach the region of trouble from that point.

NO DISCRIMINATION.

Railway Trains Must Stop at the Towns Boomed by Government Officials, WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 .- The Postoffice Department will co-operate with the Interior Department in sustaining town sites against the discriminations of railroad; and speculators in the Cherokee Strip. The trains will be forced to stop to take and to deliver mail at all the town sites, and no postoffice will be allowed to be established with the purpose of influencing trade away from such town sites. This action is due to complaints of the postal arrangements as Enid. Three miles above Enid are several sliotments, in which the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific tatlroad is interested. It is complained that the road declines to stop its trains to take or leave mail at the town of Enid, but proceeds with it to the point three miles beyond, with the purpose of discriminating against Enid. The Enid. authorities are dissatisfied with this arrangement, as it entails considerable extra work and time. Action will at once be

THE ART OF G ING WITHOUT.

taken by both departments to prevent the

discrimination.

If Economy Must B. Practiced it Shoult's Be Done Cheerfully. Elizabeth Stewart Phelps, in the Outlook.

The art of going without may be slowly. but it can be brightly, learned. It needs due patience, some pinck, and, doubtless, the proper shade of Christian grace and resignation. But it needs something else, if I may say so, just as important and more apt to be overlooked. It needs the mere worldly qualities of good spirits, and good sense, and inventive ability. It is not enough to accept the will of the Lord and give up one's trip to Chicago. One prefers to do it gracefully, graciously, and even with a disposition to be jolly about it. It is not enough distinctly to buy no new clothes, or go without fors, or substitute corned beef for sirioin roast, or a corn-cob pipe for regalias. It is worth while to see "the fun" in it, since it has got to be done. It is not enough to cut down the open fires, and curtail the egg bills, and wear the overcoat shiny in the seams or even to resign from the club and read the magazines at the public library. Kather make an interesting game of deprivation and play for the stakes of sweet temper, and a merry courage, and the class of values which are to be had by going

w thout another class. the of the most exquisite courtship co as in all literature is that where George En it's Dorothea naively cries to her poor and proud young lover: "I don't mind about poverty. Oh, I want so little-po new clothes-and I will learn what every-

thing costs." It is not easy to say, till one has studied the matter in the school of absolute experience, how few things there are in life that can be classified as the must be, the es-

sential. When the horses' feet are gone, one's own are left. When the cook refuses reduction of wages, there is the cookbook and brain, and hands to use it. Must the parlor be repapered? But why? Must the boy have the dues for his secret societs? Let him earn them, as his father did before him. "I lived all summer at Cottage City." said the mistress of one of our most complex Boston mansions, "with only one maid, and only four dishes to cook with.'

Some of us can remember how the smoothly-sliding scale of expenditure mounted years ago-when two pairs of kid gloves a year would do, where two dozen are needed now; when cream was not a necessity to coffee, when one was expected to be quite ill before the fire was nighted in ones' bedroom in January. Was life, atter all, so much harder thenf Is it so much easier now? In fine, how serious is the affliction of plain living and high thinking? It is not hazarding much to say that it is the lightest to which fate has seen tit to expose our tossed and tested

That was a wise philanthropist who dared to say: "Cold and hunger are not the worst things in the world." At all events, to think so is going far toward making ready to endure them should they indeed befall.

JOHN JACOB ASTOR,

Gossip About a Young Man Who Has Great Possessions.

"Ho'land," in Philadelphia Press.

Young Astor has developed in a mapper that was not expected since the responsibilities of his collosal inheritance fell upon him. He has, in fact, gone to the other extreme from that which represents the purposes and life of his consin, William Waldorf Astor. He has no intention of entering politics, but he takes the keenest interest in public affairs. Moreover, the bent of his mind is practical, and causes him to delight in investigating some nres were already prepared and in the of the municipal problems, such as street cleaning, good pavements, and he has been giving some consideration to tenementhouse problems. Those who know something of his life say that social recreations do not entertain him, and that he proposes to engage in no more than is necessary to maintain the place in society, which his family expect him to fill. He has been deeply interested in some of the greater questions of American political life, and would talk by the hour with any well-informed person about the resources of Canada, its future and its ultimate destiny as a part of the coming North American republic. It is known that he has taken much interest in the rapid transit problem, and being of some scientific disposition and training. bas been led to the opinion that for lower New York the underground system is one which has far the greater advantages, Whether it is true that he proposes to invest several millions in this undertaking or not we may not know until the work has progressed considerably, but the best real-estate experts we have in the city declare that such a system as is proposed would, aside from the direct returns upon the investment, very greatly appreciate the immense blocks of real estate which young Astor possesses in the upper part of the city.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

Surgeons Say They Would Rather Deal with Those Which Ocenr at Night,

Railway surgeons would rather deal with the victims of a night than of a day accident. Some of the oldest of them, in attendance upon the Pan-American Medical congress, stated this with much positiveness. They declared that a davlight accident by rail adds greatly to the horrors as well as to the fatalities. The difference is in the increase in the mental strain, which is so much greater by day than it is when darkness veils the scene. This strain, the surgeons argue, is greater than in the case of a soldier going into battle, for he carries with him the hope that somebody else will stop the ballet. The shock enters very largely into consideration with the railway surgeon. By this is meant the mental instead of the physical shock. This mental shock, the railway surgeon says, is greatest where through the sense of sight the injured is conscious for a few moments of approaching danger. The case of the brakeman who, while making a flying switch, catches his foot in the frog, is a good illustration. He cannot tear himself cose. He sees the loose car coming

denly that he does not have time to appreciate the impending danger. The railway surgeons say that many tatalities occur for which this mental shock is responsible, rather than the physical injury. They say that experience proves injuries at night to be less likely to prove fatal. They account for this by the fact that the injured has not been able to comprehend what was coming, as he might bave done in the day time.

down and knows what is to happen.

The mental shock to that man makes his

condition much worse than that of a man

whose foot is caught and crashed so and-

A Horrifying Crime.

Washington Star The murder of a woman in Pennsylvania because she knew too much about the rlans of the Anarchists is an incident which could be told of the dark ages without exciting more than a passing shader. But in connection with modern America it is plurost as incredible as it is horrifying